BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1814, [NUMBER 1140.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Govth allt, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſſociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Thurſday the Fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alſo to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Miſdemeanors, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden a Seſsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Miſdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 21ſt day of June, 1814.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Tuesday the 12th day of July inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry the Undermentioned Property of MAHOMED ENOOS bin MAHOMED SADICK, Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* iſſuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Suit of PREMJEE BHOWAN & PURSHOTUM BHOWAN.

Lot. 1.—A Dwelling Houſe, Covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances Situated at the Bhendy Bazar.

Lot. 2.—A Dwelling Houſe Do. do.

Lot. 3.—A Dwelling Houſe in Memons Street near the Musjed.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.

Bombay, Town-Hall
1st July 1814.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 16th day of July inſtant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premiſes, a Dwelling Houſe, Covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, with Ground Situated without the Town Walls at Girgon and in the neighbourhood of a Houſe belonging to Antonio de Oliveira, the Property of FRANCIS de ASSIS GOMES and IGNACIO de SOUZA, Adminiſtrator of the Eſtate of the PADRE, ſeized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* iſſuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Suit of DADJEE BHICCAJEE.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.

Bombay, Town-Hall
1st July 1814.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
MARINE COOPERAGE,
ON THE APOLLO GREEN,
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

1992 NEW CASKS STAVES & 500 HEADING PIECES, imported from Bourbon; to be divided in four lots.

The lots to be cleared away and paid for immediately, or reſold at the riſk and loſs of the firſt purchaſers.

Samples of the Staves and Headings may be ſeen at the above Cooperage.

(Signed) G. LUKIN,
BOMBAY Marine Store-keeper.

Marine Store-keeper's Office,
7TH JULY 1814.

By Order of the
Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Sec. Mar. Board.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Lieut. Col. R. T. HEATH of this Eſtabliſhment, are requeſted to pay their reſpective debts to the Acting Executor Captain JOHN JAMES SMITH, without delay; and all perſons having claims upon the Eſtate are required to ſend them in properly authenticated, to the ſaid Acting Executor on or before the 1ſt day of October next, after which period any demand upon the Eſtate will not be attended to.

Bombay, 1ſt July 1814.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Courier Office
THE
INDIAN KALENDAR,
FOR THE YEAR
1814,
PRICE 2½ RUPEES.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,
PRINTED PRINCIPALLY
FOR THE USE OF GENTLEMEN RESIDING IN INDIA,
CALLED
THE
PAMPHLETEER.

THE PAMPHLETEER is a collection of the best Pamphlets on various ſubjects of literature, ſcience and politics It is printed in a fair open type, in octavo: each number contains ten to twelve pamphlets averaging 300 pages—price 4 Rupees—4 to 5 numbers will be publiſhed annually: Meſsrs BLACK PARRY and Co. London, undertake to forward the above work regularly to India there their Agents at the different Preſidencies, viz. Meſsrs. FERRIS and Co Calcutta, Meſsrs. Griffiths and Co. Madras, Mr. Richard Woodhouse, Bombay.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 11th Inſt.

A FEW Casks of French Claret, containing about 30 Gallons each,—Some Pale Ale in Casks, and Port Wine in Bottles,—alſo 12 Dozen of fine Engliſh Claret, A few Dozen of Cotton Half Stockings, Some Round Hats &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th July 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

On WEDNESDAY next,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,

SUNDRY Articles of Houſehold Furniture.

A few Sets of Europe and Bengal Buggy Harneſs.

Some Europe and Bengal made Boots.

An Invoice of Engliſh Cotton half Stockings, and Hats.

And Sundry Articles of Pewter and Tin Ware.

At 12 o'clock, will be Sold a Cheſnut Arab Colt and Some Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 9th July 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co

On WEDNESDAY next,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,

THREE Quarter Casks of Old Hock.
Four Half Pipes of Port, and
Two Half Pipes of Vin de Grave.

Bombay, 9th July 1814.

FIRST
Madras Government LOTTERY,
FOR
1814

NUMERICAL Liſt of PRIZES and BLANKS, drawn to the Tickets in the THIRD CLASS of the above Lottery, Sold by Meſsrs. FORBES & Co.

No. 6184 *Prize of* 300 *Star Pagodas.*

No. 6166 *Ditto of* 100 *Ditto.*

Prizes of 50 *Star Pagodas each.*

Nos. 6058 6083 6092 6101 6102 6109 6111 6119 6143 6158 6161 6182 6195 6215 6223 6224.

BLANKS.

Nos. 6060 6061 6062 6065 6066 6067 6070 6071 6072 6073 6075 6077 6078 6079 6080 6084 6085 6086 6087 6088 6091 6093 6094 6095 6096 6097 6099 6100 6103 6106 6110 6112 6115 6116 6121 6124 6126 6128 6137 6141 6142 6144 6145 6148 6153 6154 6155 6157 6159 6160 6164 6167 6170 6171 6172 6173 6176 6178 6180 6183 6185 6186 6187 6189 6190 6191 6192 6193 6196 6197 6199 6200 6203 6204 6207 6211 6213 6216 6221 6225 6226.

Bombay, 7th July 1814.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A PASSENGER on board the Cabalva took charge at the requeſt of a Member of a Mercantile Houſe in London (the thinks Prinsep and Co) of a large Box of GARDEN SEEDS, for a principal Native of Bombay, whoſe name he has forgot, and the Box had no addreſs. Any perſon who may have had advice of this Box may have it, on producing ſatisfactory documents to Mr. NEWTON, at the Cuſtom Houſe, and paying the expence of this advertiſement in failure of which it will be Sold forthwith.

Bombay, 9th July 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th JULY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

IT appearing from the East India Register, that Lieut. James C. Cocksedge, of the Corps of Engineers, was Pensioned on Lord Clive's Fund, on the 2d April 1813, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is, in consequence pleased to make the following alterations and promotions in that Corps.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut Robert Ponget, to be Lieut. vice Cocksedge Pensioned,—Date of Rank 3d April 1813

Ensign Chas. S. Waddington, to be Ensign vice Ponget promoted,—Ditto do. do.

Ensign Samuel Richards, to be Lieut. vice Solomon, discharged the service,—1st June 1813.

Acting Ensign, Thomas B. Jervis, to be Ensign vice Richards promoted,—Ditto do. do.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sub-Conductor Joseph Young, to be a Conductor in the Commissariate Department from the 14th ultimo, in the room of Conductor Egan deceased.

With the view of ensuring greater regularity in future, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Paymaster's reports of receipts on account of Bazar collections, be in future transmitted to the Pay-master General, on the 20th instead of the 10th of each succeeding Month, as originally fixed by the Government General Orders of the 11th of April 1807.

Lieutenant H. Jameson, doing duty with the Native Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from his duty for a period of four Months, from the date of embarkation.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotion take place in the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Spratt, to be Lieutenant vice Soppit deceased,—Date of Rank 11th April 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Having been favored with the Loan of some of the Franckfort Journals, for February and the beginning of March, we have made some Extracts, which, we presume will be found very interesting; particularly the proclamation of the Crown Prince, which is one of the most curious State papers we ever remember to have seen—no additional news has reached this Presidency during the last week of any importance, except the intimation contained in the Madras papers of an American Frigate being on the Malabar Coast—we confess, that considering the source of the information on this head, we do not attach much weight to it, and we believe that it would be extremely difficult for any Frigate to remain on the Malabar Coast at this time of the year—at the same time, it is very likely that there are other American Privateers in the Indian Seas; we have already certain accounts of two, for on comparing dates, it appears hardly possible that the Hyder Ally should be the same Vessel as that which fought with the Hannah, although they agree in description as to the number of guns.

ARRIVALS.]—Captain B. Kennet, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment; 29th June.

Lieutenant H. Jameson, Battalion Native Cavalry 1st do,

Ensign J. Paterson, 5th Regiment 2d July.

DEPARTURES.]—Lieutenant N. Soppitt, 9th Regiment 3d July.

Assistant Surgeon F. Trash, 6th Regiment 5th July.

We stop the Press to announce the greatest news which can be communicated, received late last Night from Bussora, by the Ship Alexander.

PARIS IS TAKEN,

THE BOURBONS ARE IN EFFECT RESTORED! AND A GENERAL PEACE WILL IMMEDIATELY BE THE RESULT!!!

The following is an Extract from a Letter, received from Bussora.

News received at Constantinople, by an Extraordinary Courier sent from Vienna, on the 11th of April, and received on the night of the 29th.

The Allied Armies occupied Paris on the 31st of March, in consequence of a new Victory which they obtained on the 30th over Marmont and Mortier, between Bondy and Paris. Those two Corps are destroyed. In the night of the 30th, & 31st a Capitulation was signed for giving possession of Paris.

The Allied Army entered on the morning of the 31st, the Town of Paris, the people came out in Crowds to meet them.

The Allied Sovereigns were received by reiterated cries of, long live the Allied Sovereigns! vive La Paix! long live our liberators! white Cockades by thousands appeared in the crowd, the cries of long live the Bourbons! long live Louis the XVIII were unanimous.

The Senate is assembled to proceed to the nomination of a Provisional Government.

A Courier from Vienna of the 14th brings a decree of the French Senate of the 3d of April, which dethrones Napoleon Buonaparte and all his family from the Throne of France—This decree had been received with the greatest Joy at Paris.

The Senate was Composed of the Prince of Benevente, Talleyrand, General Bournonville, Montes-queiu and many other persons of distinction, before attached to Buonaparte. The Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) was of their number—They have absolved all the Troops from the Oath given to Buonapate, and have given liberty to the Conscripts and Soldiers lately raised to return home—Marmont had already gone over to the Allies with his Corps of 7000 men.

Caulincourt had already put on the White Cockade.

The Senate is employed in the formation of a new Constitution. It is supposed Louis will be directly proclaimed, and Crowned King of France. A Deputation is sent to England to bring him without delay to Paris.

No body knows where Buonaparte is—some say, that he has thrown himself into the Arms of Austria. Others, that the Emperor Alexander has offered him an asylum in his Dominions.

Events succed each other so rapidly—that we can hardly follow them.

Praised be God!

Lord Wellington had again beaten Soult and Suchet, and entered Bourdeaux on the 12th of March.

Five Departments had already declared, as well as Paris, for the restoration of the Bourbons.

Extracts from the Franckfort Journals

VIENNA 20th FEBRUARY.

The French General of Division Forestier who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Brienne, has since died of his wounds. His Effects have been sold at Brienne and the proceeds have been given to the Clergyman of that place, to be forwarded to his family.—The following documents have been found amongst his papers.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Emperor orders that the Troops and Officers be paid, another months pay: that is to say: to the non Commissioned Officers and privates, for the month of July; to the Officers, to the rank of Captain inclusive, for the month of November; to the Generals and Staff Officers for the month of September. The present month shall be paid to all.

Those Troops who may have been paid for the abovementioned months shall receive the latest months pay that is due to them, and if they have no Arrears due to them, the pay of the present month; in such manner that in every case, by virtue of the present order, all the Troops of the Grand Army shall receive a month's pay.

Paris, 3d *January,* 1814.

(Signed) ALEXANDER, Prince,
Vice Constable & Maj. Gen.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A Great number of the Soldierse-scape from their Quarters, and scour the Country and maltreat and pillage the Inhabitants: others desert. To put a stop to this abuse, It is hereby ordered, that the Generals do constantly call over the men, and place guards to hinder the Soldiers from leaving their Cantonments, and to send patroles to seize those who may have escaped the vigilance of the Sentinels.

At the Head Quarters at Baccart,
8th January 1814.

THE MARSHALL, DUKE OF BELLUNO.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Complaints are received Every day respecting the conduct of the Soldiers in their Quarters.—The greater part of the Inhabitants are so ill used and tormented that they quit their Houses.—It is enjoined to the Generals to remind the Troops, that they are amongst their fellow Citizens, and that so far from tormenting them, they ought to protect them, and ask of them only what the regulations allow.

At the Head Quarters, Void, 18*th January* 1814

THE MARSHALL, DUKE OF BELLUNO.

BERLIN,—THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY.

The Gazette publishes the following Proclamation which his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Sweden addressed to the French, during his stay at Hanover.

Frenchmen! It is not a stranger who now speaks to you. It is a man whom the tenderest sentiments attach to your happy climate. It is to you that he owes his first reputation: you saw him fight in your cause when it was noble and pure. You saw him shed his blood with delight, when you also fought for your Country. You saw him, participating in all your desires and all your hopes, to make the name of France respected in those Countries where he planted your victorious standards.

Frenchmen! where are your innumerable Armies? where is your Military glory? where are those legions, of whom you were proud, and which appeared to assure for ever your prosperity. what vengeance of heaven has destroyed them; a horrible abyss has swallowed them up. Your frontiers have been supposed, for these ten years past, unassailable. they are now menaced: you then obtained the admiration of Europe, observe where you now are, look round the world, and you will hardly discover that there is a single Nation your friend, you will perceive in every Country the tombs of thousands of Frenchmen.

Who is the author of all this Evil? a man who is not even born a Frenchman. By what unhappy destiny is he then become the arbiter of your fate, and the destroyer of your existence? the first steps of his Military career were marked with blood even within the walls of Paris, and after these he is guilty of causing the death of 40,000 Heroes whom he sacrificed to the project which he had formed of making himself the Emperor of the East: deceived in his hopes, he deserted his Army; and in leaving his Companions in Arms to perish miserably on the burning sands of Lybia, he violated, to return to France the law of Quarantine, which St. Louis had so scrupulously observed.

Unhappily for France, the recompence of so many faults was the Consular Toga; and soon after the Imperial purple.

Attaining Sovereign Power, he promised to France internal tranquillity, and peace to Europe. Frenchmen, you believed him, what did you see him do to accomplish your hopes? he made treaties, which were violated as soon as they were concluded.

This Peace maker of the world, has carried destruction and death into Spain, and makes you the instruments of his ambition. you saw him first instigate discord between a Father and his Son, then shew himself at Bayonne as a mediator, and promise in the face of Europe, to settle the differences which he himself had provoked; and then respecting neither the dignity nor the age of the father, after having despoiled both him and his son, you saw him throw one into a prison, and send the other into Exile.

Europe, astonished at so much injustice, was yet silent; but so far from the forbearance of the Sovereigns and Nations of Europe rendering him more moderate, whose yoke you bear, his ambition was by that considerably encreased—we saw him overturning his own works; falling as an Enemy on his Allies, driving one of his Brothers from a Throne which he had given him, and taking from another a part the domains which he had allotted to him. He was continually uniting different Countries to each other, to effect some political overthrow; and he thus deprived Europe, which had become reduced to a convulsive state, of the last hope which could have been some consolation, a permanent order of things.

At length he attained the summit of his ambition; in quitting his Empire, in conducting the French 700 leagues from their Country and in realising by this gigantic Expedition the folly of the Conquerors of Antiquity, whose pictures history has traced for us. But whilst at this commencement of his reverses Europe began to perceive the dawn of its deliverance. What idea ought you to have of him, who after having drawn down so many evils and sufferings on one of the finest Armies in the world, abandoned it a second time in the Abyss where he had plunged it? what judgement do you form of the general who betrayed in this manner, his unhappy soldiers and left them in the midst of immense deserts of Snow, without provisions, without clothes, and without a guide.

You have seen the deplorable remains of an Army once so flourishing, dispersed on plains of Ice, struggling against the triple death which awaited them: cold, hunger and their wounds. You have seen the author of so many evils refusing these unfortunates every sentiment of Pity, and thinking only of evasion; daring to shew himself to you to demand new efforts and fresh Troops. He has obtained them too easily. Two hundred thousand Frenchmen came again to moisten with their Blood the soil of Germany: that Nation who loved them—and on whom it has been necessary to heap injuries during 13 years, to rouse her to revenge.

Divine Justice destroyed the last attempts of a Tyranny of which the fall was preparing. Your new sacrifices however grievous they were, have not broken the chain of your miseries.

At length, Frenchmen, Germany is free, but Napoleon, driven back within the natural frontiers of your Country, will again ask you for fresh efforts. To obtain them he will tell you that his Allies have betrayed him, that the Allied powers wish to dismember France, and he who from Naples to Stockholm, and from Lisbon to Moscow, would reduce all Nations to Slavery, will speak of the immoderate ambition of his adversaries. But your reason must pronounce, who ought to be considered as the author of war, him who has caused it without ceasing amongst all Countries and against all people, or those, who, after having repelled the invasion of hostile troops, now pursue the aggressor.

The Allied Powers do not wish to dismember France—they wish only that, independent herself, France may respect the independence of other Nations. They offer her peace, they insist that she shall make it, they exact it because the World is in want of it, and because they make their glory consist in putting an end to the evils of humanity. They ask Peace of the Senate of France, and if the Senate durst not vote for it, the Armies ask it of the French armies and people: of those armies, dismembered, betrayed, abandoned: of that Nation, whose Population is wasted, who is sunk under the weight of Taxes, who is tormented in its best affections, feeling for the Children which have been torn from it: in its industry, which is shackled, and which since it has been under the sceptre of Napoleon has no more repose in the present, that security for the future.

Frenchmen! look around you; the Abyss is still open, the hand which plunges you in it is still raised. Shall it precipitate even the last amongst you? will you suffer your whole population to perish? and will you not see, that nothing can alter the merciless man, whom a sudden fate has placed at your head? where is the man, in the whole extent of that beautiful France, before so happy, who enjoying liberty and life, the Decrees of Napoleon have not reached?

Force him then to make Peace which you demand. Nevertheless, if by a cruel fatality, which is always the result of a despotic organization, the French people and its army cannot declare for Peace; the Allied powers will see with pain, that they cannot reach the oppressor of France, except by carrying their Armies into the midst of a Nation whom they esteem; and even then, their wish will always be, *war to the Corsican Union, peace and friendship with restored France.*

MILAN, THE 9th OF FEBRUARY.

Government has just published the following Proclamations, addressed to the People of Italy and to the Army.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

People of the Kingdom of Italy.

For three months past, we have been so happy as to succeed in preserving from an Invasion of the Enemy, the greater part of your territory.

For more than three months, the Neapolitans, have solemnly promised their succours, and how could we dare to doubt their promises? their Sovereign is united by the ties of Blood to the great man to whom both he and myself owe every thing: but this great man is just now not so fortunate.

Confiding then in the word of the Neapolitans it was permitted to us to hope that the efforts which we have made, up to this moment, would not have been lost; and that the Enemy would have soon been obliged to retire beyond our Frontier.

People of the Kingdom of Italy, can you believe it? the Neapolitans, *they also*, deceived our expectations and destroy all our hopes.

Nevertheless, it was under the appearance of Allies, that they came upon our territory, and they were permitted freely to occupy many of our Provinces! we received them as Brothers; we eagerly opened to them our Magazines, our public Stores, our Arsenals and our Fortresses!

And in return for this confidence, and as a reward for our sacrifices, they, even on that line where their armies united themselves with ours, offer their hands to the strangers, and raise their Standards against us.

Inexorable History, will hereafter without doubt, record the intrigues, and the stratagems which it must have been necessary to put in practise, to seduce to this extent, a Sovereign already too much distinguished by his valor, not to possess also all the other virtues of a Soldier.

People of the Kingdom of Italy, we will not dissimulate, that the defection of the Neapolitans has cruelly augmented the difficulties of our situation; but we do not fear to say that "the more difficult our situation, the "more our courage encreases."

You must rally then round the Son of your Sovereign; you must confide in the justice and sanctity of our cause: you shall march under his command, who carries his whole heart with you, and who has never had any other ambition, as you know, than to assist, by all his endeavours in the encrease of your Glory; and the establishment of your prosperity.

Italians! They only are immortal in the annals even of foreign Nations, who know how to live, and to die, faithfull to their Sovereign and their Country! faithfull to their duties and to truth, faithful to gratitude and honour.

Given at our Head Quarters, at Verona, 1st of February 1814.

EUGENE NAPOLEON.

Soldiers of the Army of Italy.

Since the opening of the Campaign, you have undergone great fatigue, you have shewn to the enemy, signal proofs of your valor; and to your Sovereign, great proofs of your fidelity.

And how glorious are the rewards which you have obtained by your brave efforts! you have acquired the esteem of the Enemy; you have obtained the recompences of the Emperor, and again have a right to be proud, in having so long preserved from invasion of the Enemy the greater part of the Italian territory, and a great number of the French provinces.

Soldiers! hopes of a speedy and solid peace, are entertained on every side, I hope they are well founded, but the day of repose has not yet appeared for you.

A New Enemy presents himself.

Who is that Enemy? when I shall have made him known to you, you will refuse to give credit to my words, and your incredulity, which I indeed a long time felt, will be for you, a new title of Glory.

The Neapolitans had solemnly promised us their Alliance. On the faith of these promises, they were received in this kingdom as Brothers, they have been admitted not only to occupy many of our provinces, but even to partake with us our resources.

They came as *Brothers*, they were our *Enemies* . . . . they entered as *Brothers*, and it is against you that they have taken Arms.

Soldiers! I read in your Souls all your indignation, and I know that a sentiment of indignation which is for so noble a cause, must add to your valor.

The Neapolitans are no longer invincible! We may indeed be able to count some friends amongst their ranks. certainly, if the sentiment of loyalty has wandered from them, who can doubt but that an instant of reflection will be sufficient to restore it, and to give it its former sway?

There is amongst the Neapolitan Troops, a great number of Frenchmen; these will soon abandon the colours which they thought were faithfull to their Sovereign and their Country, they will unite with you; they shall receive amongst you the same rank which they have acquired by their services: you will receive them is friends; you will console them, by your reception for the deplorable defection of which they have not deserved to be the victims.

Frenchmen! Italians! I trust in you, confide in me! you shall find me wherever your interest and glory requires my presence.

Soldiers, this is my device—*honor* and *faith*! I pray that this motto may be also yours, with it and the help of God, we shall yet triumph over our Enemies.

Given at our Head Quarters at Verona the 1st of February 1814.

EUGENE NAPOLEON.

PARIS,—2d of February.

On Saturday last the works were began, to establish, as a precautionary measure, Palisades at the 52 Barriers of Paris. Already the principal entrances of this Metropolis have been furnished with enormous Gates, protected by Iron works in the line of the Palisades and opposite the Barriers. They are also working with dispatch to strengthen by Walls and Palisades the weak parts of the great Wall which surrounds the Capital. the materials for all these works are already brought, and a Crowd of workmen are busily employed on them, they will be soon finished. Artillery will be placed before the Palisades.

The Emperor has addressed the following circular to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire.

Cousin, being about to place ourselves at the head of our Armies to repel the invasion of the Enemies of France, and to free our territory of them, our first thought is to implore the protection of God; that he will deign to bless the Arms and the energy of the honour of France in the defence of our Country. We desire therefore that on the receipt of this letter, you assemble in the Churches the faithfull of your diocese, to address to Heaven those prayers ordained by the Church for this object: and that you will instruct them with those feelings, which religion inspires in the duties which it imposes, under the present circumstances, to French Citizens, this lettter being for no other object, we pray God, Cousin that he may have you in his holy keeping.

Given at our Imperial Palace of the Thuilleries, this 24th of January 1814.

NAPOLEON.

General Carnot, formerly the Minister of War, has been appointed by his Majesty, Governor of Antwerp, he left this place on the 30th to take this command.

By a Decree, made on the 28th of January at the Head Quarters at St. Dizier the Emperor has named the Duke of Cadore, Secretary to the Regency.

STUTGUARD, the 21st of February.

An Extraordinary Courier has brought us the intelligence, that the Head Quarters of their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, have been. as well as those of the Prince de Schwartzenberg transferred on the 14th from Troyes to Pont au Seine, a Country House of *Madame*, the Mother of Napoleon.

The Emperor of the French was at Montmirel.

General York was on that day at Epernay and General Count Wittgenstein at Rheims.

The Allied Army was preparing for a grand attack.

The Head Quarters of the Emperor of Austria were still at Troyes. Lord Castlereagh Lord Cathcart, and General Stuart had returned from Chatillon on the Seine, to the Head Quarters. The other Plenipotentiaries, as well as Lord Aberdeen, were still at Chatillon.

PARIS, 30th January.

Marshall Augereau arrived at Lyons on the 21st of January with 2 or 300 men of the light Cavalry; He has given orders that a Corps be formed composed of those workmen who are out of employment; and also for the Levy of a select Corps who are to be equipped at their own expence. They expect at Lyons the arrival of 12 or 1500 men of the National Guard of Moulins, and ten thousand of the Army of Marshall Suchet. The Duke of Castiglione has published at Lyons the following Proclamation.

The Marshall of the Empire commanding in Chief the Army of Lyons and the 7th and 9th military divisions, to the inhabitants of Lyons.

Inhabitants of Lyons!

An Army feeble in his means, and uncertain in his movements, has dared for some days past to menace your town. Called to your defence, I found you unarmed; from that time I had neither sleep or repose till I could collect together some succours; greater reinforcements with immediately arrive, I have positive assurances of it. In the mean while, you shudder brave people, at having been insulted even to your walls, by an Enemy who is proud of having taken advantage of a moment to surprize you. These feelings on your part have not surprized me, are you not that people who have always in difficult circumstances evinced great courage? the love of your City has been always your distinguishing character; to this noble feeling, you join also the honour of the French name, of which you are so jealous, and that gratitude which you owe to your August Sovereign, whose first care when he came here, was to relieve your distresses and build your edifices? you have always been as you well know, the object of his particular solicitude: you owe it to him therefore and owe it to France who is observing you, to drive that enemy far from your walls, whose presence, even is an insult, and who paralises your industry, and throws you into a state of uncertainty and alarm, which your honor & your interest command you to put a stop to. To Arms then, brave people, rally round me; let us march forward, and let us leave for the Army which is coming to our relief the trouble only of pursueing to the Frontiers; that Enemy, whom you will have previously put to flight.

At the Head Quarters, Lyons 22d January 1814.

AUGEREAU DUKE OF CASTIGLIONE.

Ostend, Newport, Dunkirk, Lille, Valenciennes, Bergues, Ypres, Douay, Conde, Bouchain, Mauberge, Landreues, Le Quesnoy Cambray and Arras, have been put in a state of Siege.

FRANCKFORT, 9th of February.

From the Fortress (Château) of Brienne, 2d of February.

Yesterday, the whole of Napoleon's Army was on the plains of Brienne, and his troops occupied the Villages, which are on the roads of Joinville, Bar sur L'Aube &c.

Field Marshall Blucher was ordered to attack the Enemy, and a complete victory crowned his efforts, the results of the two days were 79 pieces of Cannon and 12,000 Prisoners, and it is estimated that the Enemy employed 70,000 men in these battles. He wanted Artillery very much, which rendered his losses much more considerable. Napoleon quitted the heights this day,—and they are now following the beaten Enemy who is already far from Brienne: every instant deserters are arriving,—the French Soldiers begin to quit the unjust cause of their Chief. According to particular accounts the battle of Dienville lasted till midnight. General Hataut was killed, and General Forester taken. The day of the 2d is remarkable for this, that the Fortress of Brienne, where the Emperor was educated, fell into the hands of the Allies. Napoleon slept there on the nights of the 1st and 2d, and only quitted it at six o'clock in the morning; and at eight, the advanced guard of the Allies arrived there, the Town of Brienne as well as the School where Napoleon studied, have been burned—he himself was very nearly taken. Prince Schwartzenberg, Marshall Blucher and General Barclay de Tolly have received Swords, studded with diamonds, and ornamented with Laurels. The Emperor Alexander has conferred the Grand Cross of St. Andrew on General Count Sacken, who covered himself with glory; and the Order of St. George of the 2d Class, on the Count de Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg.

LIEGE the 1st of March.

His Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, deigned yesterday to honor by his presence a very brilliant fête, which this Department gave to him.

The number of French prisoners in the possession of the Allies is estimated at about 1,70,000 men.

The Pope, not being considered in sufficient security at Fontainebleau has been sent to Limoges. His Physician only was suffered to accompany him, tho' two Cardinals had solicited permission to do so.

The Allies occupied Tournay on the 17th of February; and with the exception of Antwerp and some places on the Coast the whole of the low countries was in their possession.

It appears by an article dated Brussels the 27th of February that a division of English troops, which had landed at Willemstadt, were marching for Flanders.

A military contribution of a million of francs had been imposed on Antwerp by Buonaparté for the due payment of which General Carnot, the late minister at war, had demanded sureties or rather hostages, all of whom had been, for safe custody, conducted to the Citadel.

General Bulow with his staff &c. left Brussels on the 16th of February for the frontiers of old France; he took the route of Mons; which place the Allies entered on the 5th of February.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Count Wrede the Bavarian General.

Monsieur—(the late Count of Artois) arrived at Amsterdam, on the evening of the 27th of January, under the name of the Count of Ponthieu—He was accompanied by the Count d'Escars. We afterwards learn that he arrived at Basle, which Place he left on the 20th of February for France; but to what part of it in particular he was going does not, with any certainty, appear—The Duke d'Angoulême it was said would embark at Plymouth for Lord Wellington's head quarters, and the Duke of Berry had actually arrived at Jersey, with the intention as it was thought of landing in La Vendee, where he hoped to be joined by many friends of the Bourbon Dynasty. Louis the XVIII. remained in London.

Advices have been received in London of the President of the United States having communicated, on the 6th of February Lord Castlereagh's answer (dated the 4th of November preceeding) to the proposition made by the American Government for entering into a negociation for peace, under the mediation of Russia.

His Lordship, it appears, distinctly rejected all mediation but announced the desire of himself and colleagues to treat directly with the American Government, either at London or Gothenburg. The President also laid before Congress the answer he had instructed Monroe to give, in which he accepted the proposition to treat & chose Gothenburg as the place of negociation.

The American Government paper, we also learn, contained an official account of a fresh defeat which the yankees had experienced on their frontiers, a body of English and Indians had, it seems, passed the river, surprised and took Fort Niagara, killing or wounding, with the exception of 20 men, the whole of the garrison. The American General Maclure, who communicated the above account, also mentions that some other affairs of less consequence, but all terminating in favor of the English, had lately taken place.

Admiral Cochrane sailed on the 2d of February from England in order to take upon himself the American command. The Asia and Superbe were with him—both of which had on board a great quantity of ammunition and Congreve's rockers.

On the same day the Ethalia left Portsmouth having under convoy several transports with a thousand men of the Horse guards, and one brigade of Hussars for Lord Wellington's army.

On the 4th of February, an official communication was stuck up at Lloyd's stating that on the 17th of December the American Governments had laid an embargo for one year on all Ships. This measure had been resorted to in consequence of a dispatch recently received from Lord Castlereagh.

The Spanish brig Catalina had arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah, having on board 222,000 piastres besides a considerable quantity of colonial produce.

The Mina ship of war, was also shortly expected to arrive there with seven millions of the same coin on board.

Henri Bernadin de St. Pierre, the accomplished Author of the delightful tale of Paul and Virginie, has, at last, we lament to say, paid the debt of nature.

It was reported in London about the latter end of January, that Buonaparté had made a proposition, for the exchange of Prisoners man for man.

It was also said that Parliament would be further adjourned in consequance of Lord Castlereagh's absence.

UPPER RHINE,—March 2d.

The Emperor Napoleon re-inforced by the corps d' Armée of Marshal Suchet, had assembled near Montmirel a force of 80,000 men, with which he attacked the rear of Marshal Blucher's column, which had advanced by different routes within a short distance of Paris. Before Marshal Blucher could unite the corps of his army, the Emperor succeeded in placing himself directly between him and the grand Army, and attacked successively the insulated corps of the army of Silesia, so that from the 14th to the 17th of February most bloody and most obstinate conflicts took place; it was not until the 18th, that Marshal Blucher succeeded in effecting his junction with the grand army by Arsy. The loss of the allies in these engagements may be estimated at 10,000, in which 1500 prisoners are included; of this number are the Generals Alsufieff and Polroratzky; they have compelled us to abandon some cannon, but others have been taken in return from the French. Generals Count Langeron and St. Priest joined on the 19th the army of Silesia, which, by means of this re-inforcement is more numerous than it was on the 10th.

On the 20th the Emperor Napoleon attacked with his whole force the corps of Count Witgenstein; who was between Provins and Nogent, and under orders not to engage. The Count fell back, fighting, upon Troyes. Nogent was reduced to ashes. To prevent Troyes from experiencing the same fate the allied Sovereigns had the generosity to consent that the Mayor should use his endeavours to induce the Emperor Napoleon to allow the City to be evacuated by the Allies, and occupied by the French without a battle; this was refused.

Peace was thought of for a moment, or at least a suspension of arms. Conferences for the latter object took place at Lusigny but without any satisfactory results.

The Allied Sovereigns left Vandœuvres on the 24th for Bar Sur Aube. Yesterday morning a grand consultation was held; in consequence of which Prince Schwartzenberg has moved his head Quarters to Colombe; the grand Army has taken up a position on the Aube; its right rests on Arcis.

Marshal Blucher has already resumed the offensive; he posessed himself, on the 24th, of Merry, a town on the Seine, between Nogent and Troyes, and will lose no time in establishing his communications with Chalons, Rheims, and Soissons.

The allied Sovereigns arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening of the 25th at Chaumont. As the neighbourhood of this City is exhausted, particularly of forage, all the heavy baggage has been sent up to Langres.

It is believed that a battle will immediately take place between the grand Army and the French; travellers assure us that they heard firing through the whole of the 27th, and the last letters from Basle inform us that the head-quarters of the Allies had advanced.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.]—July 2d, Ship the Honorable Company's Cruizer Prince of Wales Lieutenant C. J. Maillaid from Bussorah.

Sailed.]—Ship Mary Ann, Captain N. Birsay to Madras.

Ditto 4th, Brig Eliza Captain Edmond Wilkinson, to Madras and Bengal.

Ditto 5th, Ship Success Captain, F. Patrick to Bengal.

Ditto 7th, Ship John Munro, Nacqudah Hajee Abdul Rahimon to Bengal.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SURAT 3D JULY.

SIR,

The late Fever and Pestilence that prevailed in Guzzerat and Cattewar, tho' it has now subsided, is not subdued; for its fatal effects are still felt, and a re-attack has been experienced by several persons: some it has handled very severely, others but slightly, and that at stated periods.

I should not (and perhaps in propriety ought not) presume to touch upon this important matter, were it not that myself and many others are totally ignorant of the cause of the Fever, and the treatment necessary during its height or when in a state of convalescence, whether it is caused by the famine, the putrid state of the Country, or whether the air is contaminated, and extends its baneful influence to the human species, or whether it is epidemic, or local, in fact Mr. Editor as I am at a loss for professional terms, I merely humbly solicit from any Gentlemen of the faculty, a short account of this dreadful disease, and as happily, several Gentlemen not less known, for their professional abilities than admired for their extensive erudition are attached to this Presidency, we may indulge a hope that this request will be granted.

It would be of great utility to persons travelling in Guzzeratt, as by a speedy application to the proper medicine, they might not only be able to stop the progress of the disease, but by careful treatment, crush it entirely, would they not then feel the utmost gratitude to any person who would give them the information I now ask for.

I beg to subjoin, an Extract from the opinion of the celebrated Mr. Desgenettes who was Chief Physician to the French Army in Egypt, relative to the medical enquiries in that Country.

Your Obedient Servant,
J. B. S.

Our functions with the armies are not confined to the treatment of maladies; we ought constantly to attend to whatever can ensure the health of military men, and our duties on this subject are sufficiently detailed.

1st.—To examine the nature of the soil of the Country.

2d,—To obtain a knowledge of the Rains as also of the general atmosphere.

3d,—What are the prevailing winds.

4th,—What are the principal physical qualities of the waters of the Rivers—of wells and Cisterns as also their influence on vegetation and on the health of men and animals.

5th,—Of what species are the trees, the shrubs and the other plants more especially those employed in either cookery or medicine.

6th,—What are the different kinds of grain cultivated, in what manner cultivated, what diseases are they subject to.

7th,—What are the best remedies of the different periodical maladies, on the first attack.

Calcutta Intelligence.

JUNE 13, 1814.

We learn by the Isle of France newspapers, that His Excellency Governor Farquhar had embarked at Port Louis on the 24th of April, on board the Magnet Schooner, for Bourbon. We are sorry to understand, that His Excellency's presence at the latter island had been rendered necessary, by certain proceedings of the local government relative to the late decision of the judges touching the slave-trade laws, of which Mr. Farquhar did not approve.

On Monday evening last, a grand Concert, and Supper were given at the Government-house, to the principal inhabitants of the settlement, in honor of His Majesty's birth-day. The company promenaded the upper rooms, during the early part of the evening; and the decorations and other arrangements of the supper tables were, as usual, splendid and appropriate.

The annual Disputations of the College of Fort William are appointed to take place on the 20th instant, previous to the embarkation of the Right Honble the Governor General for the Upper Provinces, which is now fixed for the 22d.

The ship Matilda is detained, we understand, at Saugor, in consequence of some deficiency in regard to her crew. The Marchioness of Wellesley sailed for England on the morning of the 6th current.

Ten boats started on a Rowing Match off the esplanade, on the afternoon of Tuesday last. We have no room or leisure for the details. Suffice, it, that a gig belonging to Captain Hudson, manned by six European seamen from the Maryanne, carried off the prize.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

"No. 6229 in the Third Class of the present Madras Lottery, has been drawn a "prize of Twenty Thousand Star Pagodas, "and was sold from the office of Mr. Alexander George Paterson; the fortunate proprietors being Captain Becher of the Country service, and Mr. Dove of Calcutta."

The following alarming paragraph, appeared in the shape of a communication from a correspondent in the Star of Saturday.

"We regret to understand, that the publication of a certain paragraph in the Calcutta Gazette of the 9th instant has induced the Managers of the Chouringhee "Theatre, to direct their Attorney to commence prosecutions against the Editor of "that paper, for the matter contained in "such paragraph, as affecting their characters "collectively, as well as individually."

The above notification is hung out, we presume, in terrorem to all editors. And truly such persons will do well to profit by the warning, and beware how they speak slightingly hereafter of the Managers of the Chouringhee Theatre, collectively or individually. For our own parts, we are of those who, like Sir Andrew Aguecheek, would always wish to "keep o' the windy side of the law." We shall content ourselves therefore for the present, with saying, that, on reading the paragraph in question, we certainly did participate in the regret expressed by the correspondent of the Star;—not that we profess to have felt any very great sympathy for our friends and neighbours of the Calcutta Gazette, whose temerity in asserting, that the Theatre had "been once snatched from imminent difcred it by the exertions of certain gentlemen, and was greatly dependant at present on their countenance and aid," may be safely we think consigned to the penalties which the law no doub has provided, for such wicked and defamatory compositions; but we did unquestionably experience some slight touches of mortification, at finding all the hopes which we had indulged of seeing this favorite and rational amusement, established in Calcutta on a permanent and respectable footing, thus continually thwarted by one cross incident or another.—Out of evil however, good has been often found to spring; and so it proved in the present instance. The public have at length, it seems, become sensible of the hope-lessness of the case. And a subscription was accordingly set on foot on Saturday morning, for a new Theatre, to be conducted on a system, which we trust, will exempt it from similar contingencies.—The subscription was nearly filled, in the course of a few hours; and a meeting of subscribers will be held, we understand, on Thursday next, for the purpose of considering such plans and estimates as may be submitted, fort the proposed building.

A French schooner, La Revenant, of 14 guns, was captured on the 22d December, by H. M.'s sloop Helicon, Captain Harry Hopkins, off the Eddystone.

Two American privateers had been destroyed in Passamaquaddy Bay, by H. M.'s sloop Emulous; the American privateer the Portsmouth Packet, (late the English privateer Liverpool Packet) had been re-captured by H. M.'s sloop Fantome; and the Industry American privateer had become the prize of the Arab, Captain Handly.

The new Governor of the Cape is Lord Charles Somerset, and not Lord Robert, as mentioned in this, and the other papers of the past week.

The Ceres, a fine French frigate, has been taken by H. M.'s ship Niger, off the Cape De Verd Islands.

Omnium was done at fourteen per cent, premium, on the 29th of December!

15th JUNE, 1814.

But few private letters to individuals in Bengal, have been brought out by the China fleet. This we attribute to the fact, that several country ships were expected to sail for Calcutta, under the same convoy. We have been quite unsuccessful in our endeavours to discover whether all, or any of those ships did actually sail in company with the China fleet or not.

Government, we understand, have received a General Letter by this opportunity. In this it is said, that the resignations of several Bengal Servants have been signified, amongst others, that of Dr. Fleming of the Medical List, Lieutenant Colonel Nelly of Artillery, and Lieutenant Rich of Infantry. There are also official advices of the death of Major General Gardiner, and of Lieutenant Colonel Irwin.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 6, 1814.

Mr. J. W. Sage, Judge and Magistrate of Backergunge.

JUNE 10, 1814.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Judge and Magistrate of Furruckabad.

Mr. C. Elliot, Fourth Judge of the provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the division of Bareilly.

JUNE 10, 1815.

Mr. D. Scott, First Assistant to the Collector of Calcutta and of the 24 Pergunnahs.

JUNE 16,

HINDOOSTAN NEWS. Nothing of the smallest importance can be gleaned from the Ukhbars of Holkar's Camp. The Pindaree Chetoo, still continued his ravages in the districts belonging to Holkar and the Nagpore Rajah. Namdar Khan, the brother of the notorious Kureem, Mirza Roshun Beg, and several persons in Holkar's service, had crossed the Nerbudda, and threatened to destroy Chetoo and his assistant Rajhun. Wuzeer Moohummud Khan had returned to Bhopal. Meanwhile the two feeble courts of Sindheea and Holkar, being unable to chastise the injuries committed in their name, amused themselves by mutual remonstrance and recrimination.

From Jypore, we are grieved to learn that the Rajah had come to an open rupture with his advisers, against whom he did not scruple to express his displeasure loudly, both in public and in the recesses of the haram. His principal Counsellor Missur Sheo Narain had not for ten days, been admitted to the presence. Want of money appears to have been the cause of this discord. Mahtab Khan was again received into favor; and had obtained a Khillaut from the Rajah. Doondee Khan, and Mahummud Shah Khan had sat down before Kurowra. The Lahore Ukhbars are quite barren of interesting matter. From Lucknow we learn, that General Gillespie left that place on the 26th ultimo, and proceeded to Meerut by dawk. Lady Hood had safely arrived at Fyzabad, where she was received with distinguished welcome by Her Highness the Begum. Her Lady-ship had visited the Mausoleem of the Nuwab Shooja-ood-Doula, and all the remarkable buildings of the City.

The ship Britannia, Williams, from Port Jackson the 8th April, arrived in the river on Tuesday the 14th instant. She did not touch at any intermediate port, and has brought no news. She conveyed from New South Wales to Calcutta, a Detachment of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, commanded by Captain Hughes. Previously to her departure from Port Jakson, His Majesty's 46th Regiment under Colonel Mole, had arrived there, and relieved the 73d, the whole of which had sailed for Ceylon.

Passengers by the Britannia:

Captain Hughes,
Lieut. Agnew, of His Majesty's service,
Miss Atkins, and Servant,
Mr. T. Rigby,
Mr. J. Penson,
And two Soldiers' Wives.

The Honorable Company's cruizer Teignmouth will sail to-day or to-morrow, with dispatches for the Government of Java.

The Matilda will sail for England early in next springs. The Auspicious, whose destination is changed to the port of London, has dropped down to Saugor, where she will complete her Cargo. We believe that Lieut. Colonel Hicks, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, means to proceed to England on the Auspicious. The Susan and Francis Sherburne are lading & will soon be ready for sea. On the former vessel, Lieutenant Sneyd, of the 1st Cavalry, has taken his passage to England.

By several letters from London received in town since our last publication, we have every reason to believe, that the Cornwall sailed from England in the middle of November. A letter of the 17th December, refers to commercial advices forwarded on her.—Another letter renders it probable that she was accompanied by the Burroughs, and by the Guilford which were bound to the Cape. These three ships perhaps formed a part of the fleet said to have been dispersed during a violent gale of wind.

The Honorable Company's Extra Ship Diana had not arrived, but was hourly expected in England.

On Tuesday afternoon, Calcutta was visited by a severe thunder storm, accompanied with torrents of rain. The atmosphere had been during the two previous days cloudy and sultry. At last the clouds gathered in the North West, and about 2 P. M. were blown Eastward with considerable violence. We regret to learn, that the house of John Elliot, Esq. at Allypore, was struck by lightning in the midst of this storm. The lightning was probably attracted by the iron bolts of the windows in the upper story. It shattered the pannels, and ran downwards to the ground floor, cleaving the wall during its passage. When it reached the bolts of the lower room windows, it bent its course outwards, and was attracted by the sword of a *burkundauze*, who was leaning on the outside of the wall. The force of the fluid completely rent asunder the mounting of the sword, and blistered the blade as if it had been in a furnace. The Burkundauze was thrown to the ground, on which he remained in a state of complete insensibility. From this stupefaction, he did not recover until an hour had elapsed. He has been sent to the Native Hospital, and is likely to suffer little permanent injury from this severe shock.

Government having found it necessary to increase the establishment of Magistrates for the town of Calcutta, the following Gentlemen have, we learn, been nominated Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of the Police—Sir William Rumbold, Baronet, John Birch and James Buller East, Esqrs.

Late letters from Benares confirm our former statement of the breaking up of Colonel Richardson's detachment, lately acting on the eastern frontier of our provinces. We are sorry to learn, that since the removal of our troops, the Nypalese have again begun to commit excesses in the disputed villages. They are said to have risen against our police establishment, expelled some of the Thannadars on duty in the resumed lands, and to have murdered some of their people. These outrages had alarmed the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, who have been obliged to abandon their possessions, and retire to the more populous part of the country to seek for that peace enjoyed by all the Company's Provinces.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the private licensed ships *Matilda* and *Marchioness of Wellesley*.

By the *Matilda*, Captain J. T. Ricketts.

Mrs. Lutwidge.
Mrs. Crowe.
Captain S. Lutwidge, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, on the Establishment of Fort St. George.
Lieutenant A. H. Wood, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Bake House Lane.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Mr. John Howell, Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Mr. Henry Webb, late a Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

By the *Marchioness of Wellesley* Captain P. Kirk.

Lieutenant Colin Macdonal, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Graham, of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Letters from Constantinople contain the following articles of intelligence.

Bonaparte on leaving Paris, to engage the allied Army, is said to have declared to his ministers and friends that he would either return triumphant or not return at all. The character of Bonaparte justifies the belief that he will so far act in the spirit of that declaration, as to continue his resistance and his efforts rather than leave Paris to its fate, as has been surmised from his apparent intention of retreating behind the Loire. He is said to have headed several of the attacks in the actions of the 1st and 2d of February, and to have been in considerable personal danger.

Bonaparte is understood to hold the resolution of insisting at the Congress on Great Britain's relinquishing her maritime pretensions, but the British Commissioners will not, it is believed, allow it, even to become a subject of discussion: Austria and Russia have appointed Count Stadion, and Count Rasamowsky to be their Representatives, at the Congress of Chatillon. These ministers are known to be personally obnoxious to Bonaparte, who on his part has nominated the Regicide Caulincourt. The negotiations therefore are not likely to have a very conciliatory progress. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cathcart and Sir James Stewart, are to be joint commissioners on the part of England, and to act under the immediate superintendance of Lord Castlereagh. Letters from Vienna state the satisfactory information, that his Lordship and Prince Meternich concur entirely in all the general arrangements, which should from the basis of Peace.

The town and castle of Ragusa surrendered to the Austrians after a bombardment of several days, on the 29th of January.

Madras Intelligence.

JUNE 23, 1814.

On Thursday last, arrived in the Roads the Portuguese ship Camoens, Captain Francis Xavier Lima, from Lisbon the 5th February, and last from Madeira. — The Intelligence brought by this Vessel has been anticipated by the late overland accounts.

JUNE 24, 1814.

Last night arrived the Dolphin, Captain P. Davidson, from Penang, the 15th of May.

We are sorry to have to announce, that this Vessel has brought an account of the Capture of the ships Betsey, Captain Bennett, Mary, Captain Allen, and the Brig Favorite, all from Bengal. These three Vessels were captured on the 17th of April, and 8th and 9th ultimo, on the West Coast of Sumatra, by the Hyder Ally, American ship Privateer, of Boston, mounting 20 guns Captain Davidson, states that he fell in with H. M. ship Salsette, Captain Bowen, on board of which ship were the Captains of the three Ships above mentioned. The Captain of the Privateer, put his prisoners, in a Malay Prow, which conveyed them to Taponooly, where they found H. M ship Salsette. They reported to Captain Bowen that whilst on board the Privateer they learnt that three other Privateers were cruizing in the Bay; and the Constitution Frigate on the Malabar Coast.

We trust we shall shortly be enabled to give a good account of these adventurous brigands.

On Thursday last arrived the Brig Dolphin, Captain Davidson, from Penang the 19th May.

The Dolphin was spoke by His Majesty's Ship Salsette, in Latitude 2° 40 North — which had touched at Tapponooly, at which Port, Captain Bennett of the Ship Betsy, and Captain Allen of the Mary are stated to have arrived, after having been captured by the American Privateer, Hyder Ally. While Captains Bennett and Allen were on board the Hyder Ally, they learned that three Privateers were cruizing in the Bay, and that the American Frigate Constitution was on the Malabar coast.

The Brig Favourite of Calcutta, is also stated, to have been taken by the Hyder Ally.

EMBASSY TO MOROCCO.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Suite of the British Ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, dated August the 23d.

"We have just arrived here, from Tangiers, at which place we have been at least seven weeks.

"Mr. A'Court, the Ambassador, asked me to make one of the party, in case he or any of his suite might be taken ill, to which I readily assented, and thought myself highly flattered. The Emperor was at Regniuem, about 18 miles from Tangiers; and on the 19th of July, after dining with the Consul General, we set out on our journey. Our suite consisted of the Ambassador, and his two Secretaries, Captain A'Court, (the British Vice-Consul,) and myself. We were accompanied by the Governor of Tangiers, and 2000 Moorish cavalry. The presents from the Prince Regent to the Emperor, consisted of four spirited horses, with a complete set of red morocco harness, richly ornamented, for each; sixteen brass carriage guns, of different calibres, and four howitzers, with a large proportion of shot, powder, and shells; one thousand stand of arms, with bayonets, complete; and one hundred thousand ball cartridges; and a number of presents of lesser consideration; for the conveyance of which it took one hundred and forty-two camels, seventy five mules, and forty five mules for baggage. We travelled each day about eighteen miles, viz. from three o'clock in the morning till eight, after which the heat was insufferable. The remainder of the day we staid in camp. On the 10th day we arrived at Reguinem, where the Emperor had prepared a magnificent house and gardens, for our accommodation during our residence in his Majesty's dominions. Here we remained a fortnight, revelling in all the luxuries of eating and drinking at his expense. I shall proceed to give you a list of a supply of provisions he sent us for one day, viz. two dead sheep, 60 pounds of beef, two dozen and a half of fowls, one dozen of pigeons, 150 loaves of bread, 8 musk-melons, 11 water-ditto 3 large baskets of grapes, and the same quantity of walnuts, 4 baskets of dates, 1 of almonds and raisins, 1 of eggs, 1 of rice, 2 dozen of wax candles, one hamper of wine and cordials, and a box of different sorts of spices. The whole of this abundant supply came every morning at nine o'clock, whilst we remained. He also sent a magnificent dinner, ready dressed, from the Palace every day, at three o'clock. In the bill of fare beforenamed, was provision sufficient to supply 100 people, and only fourteen to partake of it, including our servants. Added to these our garden was richly stored with all sorts of choice fruits. On the third day we were presented to the Emperor, who graciously received us, and was much pleased at the presents the Prince Regent had sent him. The mode of presentation was somewhat singular: he came out of his Palace on horseback, into an immense court-yard where his Prime Ministers, and all his Officers of State, with about 1000 of his Imperial Black Guards, likewise on horseback, were waiting to receive him; and when his Majesty made his appearance, the music struck up, and an universal shout took place. We alighted, and bowed to him, with our hats, off, in which situation we remained a quarter of an hours, after which we all rode round his beautiful gardens, attended by his officers; he himself returned to the Palace.

"We returned to Tangiers on the 16th inst. after being absent one month from the ship, during which time we all enjoyed the most perfect health, notwithstanding the weather was so intensely hot!

BOMBAY.

DEATH] On the 8th Inst. Ensign Randal, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment B. N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.— At Pondicherry, on the 6th June, James Haig, Esq. Register to the Zillah Court of Salem, to Mademoiselle St. Paul, eldest daughter of Francis St. Paul, Esq. Second Judge of the Court of Judicature at Pondicherry.

BIRTH.—At Jaulna, on the 2d Instant, the Lady of Captain J. W. Collett, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Lately, at Arcott, P. H. BYRNE, Esq. Captain H. M. 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

To say that through life he was highly esteemed, and in Death is sincerely lamented, but faintly delineates the feelings of an extensive circle of acquaintance, who from long intimacy had ample opportunities of appreciating his manly honorable, humane and liberal conduct.

The applause of his Comrades often rejoiced his heart in the moment of Victory; their tears at his Grave, are the highest honor that could be paid to his memory.

At Arcot, on the 31st May, Cornet Edward Jackson, doing duty with the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry: a young man of the most amiable disposition and honourable principles, whose premature fate will be long and deeply lamented by his afflicted relatives and friends.

EPIGRAM.

INNOCENCE.

If Eve in her innocence could not be blam'd,
Because going naked she was not asham'd,
Whose'er views the Ladies, as Ladies, now dress,
That again they grow innocent, sure will confess;
And that artfully too, they seraliate evil,
By the Devil once tempted,—they now tempt the devil. D.

The following letter, from an Officer of his Majesty's ship Warrior, describes, with interesting minuteness, the departure of the Prince of Orange from the Downs to his own country.

"His Majesty's ship Warrior, North Seas, Dec 4.

"On Tuesday, the 26th of November, his Serene Highness William Frederic, Prince of Orange, embarked on board his Majesty's ship Warrior, commanded by Lord Viscount Torrington, to return to his native country, and to assume the station and honours of his forefathers. At two p. m. he entered Vice Admiral Foley's barge, fitted in state, and was preceded by Lord Viscount Turrington, to arrange his public reception on board. His Lordship and all the Officers were equipped in full uniform, and mounted the Orange cockade and ribband in honour of the Prince. A field officer's guard was drawn out on the quarter deck. At 3 o'clock his Highness ascended the quarter deck, and returned the salute of every Officer in the most gracious manner. His courteous and engaging entre and the placid mildness of his countenance, strongly prepossessed all hands in his favour. Every one exclaimed—"Such a Prince must rule in the hearts of his subjects!" His Highness was followed by General Von P. Leel, Baron Perponcher, Major Fagel, and Mr. Ragay, his suite; and Lord Clancarty, the British Ambassador, and suite, Messrs. Hoppner and Gunning. The Orange flag was hoisted at the main, and saluted by the Warrior (now placed under the Prince's direction), and all his Majesty's ships in the Downs, with 21 guns; the latter firing after the discharge of the Warrior's second gun. On the 27th, at day-light, the ship weighed, with the wind at S. E. which carried her through the Gull-stream, after which the ship was obliged to work to windward. On Sunday evening, Admiral Young's fleet was seen, and the Warrior approached sufficiently near to communicate to him by telegraph, that his Serene Highness was on board; but darkness supervened, and the telegraphic answer of "No news" was deferred to the following morning. The wind continued unfavourable; the tide made so strong against us that it was deemed prudent to anchor during the night. On Monday, the 29th, the ship weighed at daylight, by his Serene Highness's order. At eight a. m. perceived a frigate (which proved to be the Nymphen, Captain Hancock) in shore, with the Dutch colours flying over the French. Lieutenant Macdonal reported the circumstance to Lord Torrington, while his Highness was seated with him at breakfast, and observed that the Prince smiled with much evident satisfaction—no doubt from the pleasing idea the fact excited, the triumph of the Dutch national spirit of independence over French despotism and military oppression.

"The ship anchored at night, and on Tuesday, the 30th, weighed at day light, and soon discovered land, his Majesty's ships Cumberland, Princess Caroline, and the Raven brig. The ship worked to windward fast, and brought us in sight of Schevling, the Hague, and other towns on the coast. At twelve, the Cumberland telegraphed "Good news," and shortly afterwards a Dutch pilot exulting exclaimed "that he saw the orange flag hoisted on all the steeples and boats," which was a signal established between his Highness and the shore, and denoted security. Captain Parker of the Cumberland, gave information, that the Brill was held by the enemy, at which place his Highness was particularly anxious to land, from its being considered the cradle of the liberty the Dutch established in 1572, when they denounced the Spanish dominion.

"At two o'clock, p. m. a boat was sent on shore to announce the Prince's arrival; at three P. M. his Highness was ready to debarque, and was received with the same honours on the quarter-deck as at his entree; he saluted every individual most graciously, shook hands cordially with Lord Torrington twice, as he conveyed to him his most grateful thanks for his attention, accommodation, and hospitality; and as various emotions which agitated his mind were evinced by the tear drop of joy which fell as he went over the side.

"A royal salute was fired as the Prince and suite pulled from the ship; three cheers were given and returned from the boat, on which the cheers from the ship were repeated. As the barge, steered by Lieutenant Kains, senior Lieutenant of the Warrior, advanced close to the shore at Schevling, the Dutch people waded up to their necks to haul the boat to the shore, amidst the hearty huzzas and acclamations of the numbers assembled from all parts to receive him. On landing, his Highness was greeted with the wildest, most natural, and sincere marks of joy and pleasure. All approached without ceremony to shake hands and touch their prince and his suite From Schevling to the Hague there was a continual concourse of people, interrupting their progress by their sincere and well intended congratulations; the hearts of all were attuned, and thrilled with joy. Illuminations, bonfires, and fire-works, attested the general joy at the Hague.

"During his Highness's stay on board, he walked much on the quarter deck, and talked freely with all, occasionally, but was generally engaged in conversation with Lords Clancarty and Torrington. His extreme condescension interested all on board. He was particularly anxious not to give trouble: he inquired for the Dutch Pilots on board, and was amused with the free conversation he had with them. Apparently possessed of every good quality, Providence has restored him to ensure the happiness of Holland. Lord Torrington waited on the Prince at the Hague on Tuesday, where he was most graciously received, and again received the grateful expressions of the Prince, for his attention during the time he had the pleasure of being his guest.

Meteoric Stones.—A most extraordinary phenomenon took place yesterday at Adare, near this city. About nine in the morning there were several peals of thunder, which terminated in a drum like sound, after which a quantity of mineral stone place, some near a pound weight, fell in various places, not only in that town but within two miles round. The stone was of extraordinary weight, and had a strong sulphurous smell. This circumstance is vouched to us by several Gentlemen of the first respectability. The curious can see one of these stones at this office.—Limerick Evening Post, September 11.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Commodore Rodgers and his last Cruize.
Veni! Vidi! et Cucurri!

"I call thee coward! I'll see thee damn'd ere I call "thee coward; but I will give a thousand pounds I "could run as fast as thou can'st. You are straight "enough in the shoulders, you care not who sees your "back—Call you that backing your friends? A plague "upon all such blacking—give me them that will face "me!"

"no more, sweet Hal, a new tale shall put down."
KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

SIR,—Having read in the Star of the 16th ultimo an official letter from that redoubted naval hero (that modern Bobadil) Commodore Rodgers, giving a detail to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States of his late cruize, where, amidst other essential services rendered by him to his country, he states, "that being off the North Cape on the 19th July, just as he was in momentary expectation of falling in with an English convoy, an enemy's line of battle ship and a frigate made their appearance; and that not being able, owing to the haziness of the weather to ascertain their character with precision, he stood towards them until he could make out what they were, he then hauled his wind, &c."

I beg, through the medium of your paper, to state a few facts relative to this circumstance, which if ever they happen to meet the eye of this bragodocio, I hope it will teach him in future a little more modesty in relation, as well as discernment, in ascertaining the force of ships he may meet with, before he runs away, and presents to the world such a disgraceful narrative of absurdity and falsehood as is contained in his letter, at which his own country-men will blush.

On the 19th July, the day stated by Commodore Rodgers, it is very true he fell in with two English men of war—that they chaced him 30 hours is also true—and that they were brought quite as near as was desirable! no one who reads the Commodore's letters can be inclined to doubt; but here the truth of the story ends, for these ships which the Commodore's fears had magnified, like Falstaff's men in buckram suits, into a line of battle ship and a frigate, happened to be his Majesty's ship Alexandria, of 32 guns, 12 pounders, Captain Cathcart, one of the smallest, and certainly very worst sailing frigate in his Majesty's navy, and the Spitfire sloop of war, of 18 guns, Captain Ellis. These two ships chaced Mr. Rodgers more than 30 hours: Captain Cathcart cut away his anchors, and did every thing possible to get up with the President, but without success, for the noble Commodore had the heels of him.

If this letter had any thing for its object beyond exposing the barefaced and unmanly falsehood thus asserted by Commodore Rodgers, too much could not be said on the spirited and dashing conduct of Captain Cathcart, whose gallant efforts on that occasion rendered a service to the commercial interest of his country, that can never be forgotten, or too highly appreciated. Amongst his admirers I have the honour to rank myself, as also amongst his friends; but I write this letter unknown to him; and that Commodore Rodgers may not altogether contemn the humble name of Darby Allen, he may be assured that the writer of this letter is of equal rank to himself, in a much smaller ship than the President, but would be very happy to have an opportunity of making himself better known to him.

I am, Sir, your most obedint servant,
DARBY ALLEN, R. N.

Regarding the depredations of the American Frigate Essex in the South Seas, we are sorry to find them confirmed with additional particulars in the following accounts of her success from the London Papers of December.

The letters from Plymouth contain the disagreeable confirmation of the intelligence that eight of our Southern whalers, with full cargoes, were captured by the American frigate Essex, Captain Porter, off the Gallipagos Islands in the South Sea. The following particulars are mentioned:

Georgiana, Pitts, 1600 barrels of oil; Policy, Bowman, 1200 ditto; Montezuma, Baxter, 1,400 ditto; Atlantic, Wyer, 200, ditto; Greenwich, Shuttleworth, 600, ditto; Rose, Munro; quantity unknown; Hector, Richards, ditto; Catherine, Solger, ditto.

The vessels before-mentioned were captured on the 28th of May last, at the Gallipagos Islands, by the American frigate Essex. The Masters of the Atlantic and Greenwich, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday evening, in the Schooner Fortunatus, from Bermuda. Captain Porter, of the Essex, has fitted out three of the captured ships—Georgiana, and Greenwich as additional cruizers, forming with his own vessel, a formidable squadron of four sail, wholly unopposed in the seas which he has chosen for his depredation.—The Gallipagos are situated, in point of latitude, directly upon the line, and extending some way on both sides. The longitude is between 85 and 90 W. They are fourteen or fifteen in number, uninhabited, but abounding in turtle and other refreshments; for which, as well as for water, they are much frequented by navigators in the long voyages of the Pacific Ocean.

An estate of 6000l. per annum, and nearly 40,000l. in specie, has recently devolved on the family of the late Rev. Mr. Glasse, Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, whose pecuniary distresses, some time since, so unfortunately led to his dissolution.

We are happy to announce another fall in the price of bread, of an assize and a half, which reduces the price of the wheaten quartern loaf, to 1s. 1½d. and the household to 11½d.

A verdict, with 750l. damages, went against a Magistrate acting as agent to the Governor of St. Vincent's (Sir Charles Brisbane,) in June last, for forcibly dispossessing a Mr. Lockhead, who had charge, with legal authority from England, of his Majesty's botanic garden in that Island. The Judge evinced strong symptoms of favour towards the Defendant, but Counsel for the Plaintiff boldly told him he was not to be caught by a cobweb, or hung up by a silk worm—hence that verdict for his client, Mr. Lockhead. The Judges have since granted a new trial.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 1, Bake House Lane.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017